

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the first paragraph on page 3 to read as follows:

To alleviate this problem when using continuous-time sigma/delta modulators, for example, in "Neue DAU-Rückkopplung für zeitkontinuierliche SD-Modulatoren, ITG-Tagung, VDI, 2000 or in ~~"Jitter-Insensitive Feedback DAC for Continuous-Time Sigma-Delta Modulators"~~ Clock Jitter Insensitive Continuous-Time $\Sigma\Delta$ Modulators", International Conference and Electronics, Circuits and Systems, ICECS 01, M. Ortmann et al propose a digital/analogue converter in the feedback branch in which an additional capacity is utilized. Such a type of embodiment is shown schematically in fig. 2. The capacity C_R is charged on one of the two feedback reference voltages based on the actual digital feedback value. This capacity is then discharged via an additional resistance R_R on the integrator 1 of the sigma/delta modulator. If the discharge time of the capacity ($C \cdot R$) is small enough compared to the clock duration, the feedback signal is independent of the variation of the occurring clock duration, as is illustrated in the diagram in fig. 2, in which for its part the feedback signal $y^{\wedge}(t)$ is plotted dependent on time. The clock duration T_S is indicated by the double arrow. The figure shows that the feedback signal $y^{\wedge}(t)$ decreases from an initial maximum value within the clock duration to a minimum value. The time of the decrease and the minimum value are selected in such a manner that a variation in the clock duration only minimally influences subsequent integration via this feedback signal. The feedback signal is thus largely independent of the change occurring in clock duration. Such a type technology for reducing clock jitter sensitivity in a continuous-time sigma/delta modulator is also described in WO 00/36750. In this printed publication, the digital/analogue converter is realized in the feedback branch by a capacitor, a resistance, two switches and a dipolar switch which switches between the two reference voltages.